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§ 5. **New Fungi from New Jersey.**—The fungi here noticed were sent me from New Jersey by Mr. J. B. Ellis. It is not known that they occur in New York, nor do I find any described species with which they agree. They are therefore published as new.

Peridermium pyriforme, Pk.—Peridia erumpent, large, white when evacuated, the cells subrotund, with a paler margin, marked with radiating striations, spores obovate, pyriform, or oblong-pyriform, acuminate below, .0015–.0025 inch long.

Bark of pine branches. The specimen is labelled “Newfield, N. J. ;” but Mr. Ellis informs me that it may have been collected in Georgia, and been placed by accident among his New Jersey specimens.

In the dried specimens the peridia are mostly compressed, about one-fourth of an inch long, and scarcely exerted above the surface of the bark. The spores are pale yellow; but probably they are more highly colored when fresh. The acumination is generally acutely pointed, and it is sometimes so elongated as to make the spore appear clavate. It is one of the most distinctive features of the species.

Ræstelia Ellisii, Pk.—Spots yellow, red, or brown; subicular projections clustered or scattered, ovate, greenish or yellowish; peridia cylindrical, single at the apices of the projections, the laciniae remaining united at the apex, the cells linear, subflexuous, smooth; spores subglobose, minutely rough, brownish, .00065–.00075 inch in diameter.

Under side of living leaves of the Shad-bush, *Amelanchier Canadensis*. Newfield. September.

This species is related to *R. transformans*, Ellis, from which it differs in its paler, shorter, and differently shaped subicular projections, the smooth cells of the peridia, and the apically united laciniae. In this last character an affinity with *R. cancellata*, Reb., is indicated. The subicular projections also imitate, to some extent, the form of the peridium in that species. They might easily be mistaken for small insect galls. The spores extend down in these subicular processes below the apparent base of the true peridium. The species is dedicated to Mr. Ellis, who discovered it. It is the fourth *Ræstelia* known to attack the *Amelanchier*, three occurring on the living leaves, and one on the unripe fruit.

A form of *R. transformans* has been sent me in which the subicular projections are scattered, not clustered as in the specimens originally described.

Helminthosporium septem-septatum, Pk.—Effused in a thin, indeterminate, blackish brown stratum; flocci simple, slender, flexuous, colored, septate; spores fusiform, pale and triseptate when young, colored and seven-septate when mature, .0011–.0015 inch long.

Decaying wood of an old oak stump. Newfield. May.

Under a lens the flocci appear somewhat tufted, but the tufts are so confluent or crowded that to the naked eye they seem to form a nearly even, velvety stratum. The species is closely related to *H. fusisporum*, Berk., which is said to have the spores narrower than the flocci. In the present species the spores are decidedly broader than the flocci, these being only .0002 inch in diameter, while the spores are .0003–.00035 inch.

Peziza aberrans, Pk.—Minute, waxy, erumpent, rounded or elliptical when moist, hystericiform when dry; disk pallid or orange-tinted, surrounded by a narrow, blackish margin; asci large in proportion to the size of the plant, subfusiform; spores crowded or biseriate, oblong or oblong-clavate, obscurely triseptate, colorless; .0006–.0008 inch long.

Dead stems of *Andropogon*. Newfield. Autumn and winter.

The septa of the spores, though obscure, indicate an affinity with the genus *Patellaria*; but the texture and general characters of the plant show such a close relation to *Peziza erumpens*, Grev., that it seems best to place it for the present among the *Pezizas* next to that species.

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§ 6. Publications received.—1. *Psyche*, organ of the Cambridge Entomological Club. Jan., 1875.—2. *Palestine Exploration Society, Third Statement*. Jan., 1875: 78, E. 9th St., N. Y. It is principally taken up with the "Identification of Mount Pisgah," by J. E. Paine. At the end of the main article is "A List of Plants collected between the two Zargas, Eastern Palestine, in the spring of 1873," by the same author, embracing 37 pages. It includes twelve new species, described and named by Mr. Paine, as follows: *Silene brevipes*, *Trigonella minima*, *Trifolium velivolum*, *Cephalaria tenella*, *Cerinthopsis foliosa*, *Phelipæa incana*, *Salvia Peratica*, *Plantago phæopsis*, *Gagea monticola*, *Allium lachnophyllum*, *Carex eremitica*, *Bromus argypheus*. The list does not embrace all the plants observed, but only those collected and identified. The region explored is that lying east of the Dead sea and lower Jordan—*i. e.*, old Moab and Gilead—and some of the new species come directly from Nebo and Pisgah. The plants, as might be expected, are very different from our North American species, and yet a few familiar ones appear among them: *e. g.*, *Nasturtium officinale*, *Sinapis arvensis*, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, *Holosteum umbellatum*, *Malva rotundifolia*, *Erodium cicutarium*, *Medicago lupulina*, *Vicia sativa*, *Galium aparine*, *Filago Germanica*, *Cichorium Intybus*, *Anagallis arvensis*, *Samolus Valerandi*, *Veronica Anagallis*, *Marrubium vulgare*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Habenaria tridentata*, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. Of the ferns mentioned nearly all are familiar here or in England.—3. *University Necrology*, from the Proceedings of the University Convocation, held at Albany, N. Y., July 29th, 30th, and 31st, 1873, contains a brief memorial of Dr. John Torrey, by Prof. D. S. Martin.—4. Catalogue of the Phænogamous and Filicoid Plants of New Castle Co., Del., by Edward Tatnall, Wilmington, Del., 1860, an old but still valuable catalogue.—5. Schedule of Prizes offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the year 1875.—5. Botanical Contributions by Asa Gray, from the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, May and Oct., 1874, Vol. X. (1) A Synopsis of North American Thistles; (2) Notes on Borraginaceæ; (3) Synopsis of North American Species of Physalis; (4) Characters of various New Species—all but one western, that one is *Scirpus (Eleocharis) Wolfii*, collected by Prof. John Wolf in Fulton Co., Ill. Dr. Gray has specimens collected in the same region in 1861 by Elihu Hall, and thinks it will prove not